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The Crickets.

Pipe, little minstrels of the waning year,
In gentle concert pipe!
Pipe the warm noons; the mellow harvest near
The apples dropping ripe;

The tempered sunshine, and the softened shade;
The trill of lonely bird;
The sad, sweet hush on Nature's gladness laid
The sounds through silence heard!

Pipe tenderly the passing of the year;
The summer's brief reprieve;
The dry husk rustling round the yellow ear;
The chill of dawn and eve!

Pipe the untroubled trouble of the year;
Pipe low and painless pain;
Pipe your unceasing melancholy cheer;
The year is on the wane!

The Sweet Betrayal.

My darling tries with all her art
To hide young Love within her heart,
But, prisoned in that tender nest,
He frets and frets, and will not rest;
And soon the little rogue I spy
At play within her laughing eye.

My darling tries with all her skill
To bind young Love unto her will,
But work such witchcraft as she may,
The pretty rebel hath his way.
He decks her cheeks with blushes rare,
And lingers in the dimples there;
In glance and blush and smile I spy
All that my love would fain deny.

ADVENTURE IN ST. PAUL'S.

Going over for a six months' visit to England, one of the first things I promised myself on landing was to see St. Paul's; and yet it's a singular fact, that up to the very end of my sojourn there, I had never been inside the great cathedral.

I felt it impossible to go back and face my relations and friends, if I couldn't say that I'd seen St. Paul's; and I made half-a-dozen plans, at various times, of paying it a visit. But first one thing intervened, and then another, till my last day in England had come, my pilgrimage unperformed. This last day, however, I had kept clear of engagements, on purpose to see the place. But before I was out of bed in the morning, I had a telegram of importance, which took me off post-haste to the eastern counties; and it was past eight o'clock in the evening before I reached the Shoreditch station, on my return journey.

Now, I was bound to start early next morning, to reach Liverpool in time for the steamer, and it thus seemed as if it were my fate to miss my last chance of entering St. Paul's. Still, I was determined not to throw away a chance. It might be that the cathedral was still open; and I picked out a fast-looking horse from the row of hansoms, and bade the driver put me down in the shortest possible time at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard.

As I descended from the cab, and stood on the edge of the pavement looking up at the giant bulk of the dome, the clock struck nine. The sun had set; but high overhead the golden ball and cross stood out against the sky, still burnished by the evening glow. All the lower part of the building was in deep shadow, rendered still darker by the thick coating of soot that encased it; but the upper portion, towering clear of houses and chimneys, and swept and sweetened by the winds and rains, caught a gleam of brightness from the clouds above, and raised itself white and fair into the evening sky.

The traffic of the day had slackened; there were few pedestrains, and only an occasional cab rattled by. The big warehouses had retired from business; the shops were shut; the city seemed to sleep. St. Paul's, also, was closely fastened up. It misgave me that all I should see of it would be the outside.

Bending back my neck, and gazing upwards at the huge dome, I saw that about the great golden cross and ball was a tracery as of cobwebs, and men like flies were crawling about those slender filaments. Stout scaffoldings and thick cables they were, no doubt; but from the street they looked like the delicate fabric of the gossamer.

I walked quickly round the church, heping to find some doorway open, some access to the interior. The iron gates were all closed, the doors were fast. Paul's portals look as inaccessible and forbidding as the rocky flank of a mountain. I was determined to find my way in, if possible; but I knew not how to set about it. Could I have come across anything that looked like a deanery or sacerdotal residence, I should have made bold to knock thereat, and ask the occupiers for the key. But I could find nothing of the sort. Even at a bun-shop, which was still open, where I inquired as to the way of getting into the church, the people knew no more about St. Paul's than if it had been a thousand miles distant.

I began to feel despondent about the matter, but went round the church once more till I came to the end of the south transept—the shorter limb of the cross—and looked vacantly up at the fine semi-circular portico, with its tall columns and flight of steps. All this time, I never thought of there being anybody living inside of St. Paul's; I should as soon have expected to meet with furnished apartments in the Catacombs, or a family residence in the Pyramids. But peering curiously about, I espied, in the angle formed by the nave and transept on the western side, a window, from which came the faint gleam of a candle. I stood and looked between the railings, and saw that somebody was moving about within. There was a bird-cage in the window; on the sill outside, some red flower-pots. Presently, somebody came to a desk near the window and began to write: an old man, with white hair.

If I could only make him see me, perhaps he would take compassion on me, and admit me in. But it wasn't likely that he should see me. Looking from the light within into the twilight outside, it was hardly possible that he should see anything. I thought of flinging a pebble at the window; but it was a good distance off; I might break the glass, and be taken into custody. I gave a few shrill whistles, holding my fingers in my mouth; but it was all of no use. The old man didn't turn his head.

Once again I had almost given the thing up, and gone home; but just then the light disappeared from the window, and all was darkness. Was the old man off to bed, I wondered, or had he gone to grope about among the crypts below! Should I see his light presently twinkling in those high windows? Did he couch in some stone gallery, or find a resting-place in the golden ball? Whilst I was thus speculating, I heard a door softly closed, a footstep on the stone staircase, and the iron gate at the bottom creaked on its hinges: I sprang forward, and met a gray-headed old man with a thin pallid face, who was just opening the iron *grille*.

With all the eloquence of which I am master, I besought him to do me the goodoffice of letting me into the sacred fane. He hesitated, shook his head; at last he relented. "Very well," he said, "its against rules; but I'll let you in, if you don't mind stopping inside alone for an hour. It will be that time before I return; and I must lock the door behind me. Do you still wish to go inside?"

I thanked him warmly, and said: "Certainly, yes." Indeed, I was delighted at the idea of an hour in perfect stillness and seclusion among the mighty columns and arches of St. Paul. I got under the great dome, which hangs like a luminous cloud above, full of hazy, uncertain shadows, a faint circle of light rimming it round, arches and huge piers encompassing it. From the west, a subdued crimson glow; eastwards, the choir, dark and sombre; the windows of the apse showing as gray luminous patches, the altar glooming in the distance like some funeral catafalque. White figures gleaming here and there in shadowy recesses, marble warriors, heroes, statesmen.

Under the dome, in the great open space, was a vast crowd of chairs—wooden rush-bottomed chairs, lashed together in rows, looking towards the east. Choosing one of the most central of these, I sat down, and began to dream, peopling this wide area with a vast invisible congregation.

In soft, long-drawn cadence, the bell of Paul's struck out the hour of ten. I had been in the place nearly an hour. I felt chilled and numb. Enough of dreams. Let me walk briskly up and down, and think of the busy scenes awaiting me: the rapid flight over continents and seas; the wanderer's return; the warm, glad welcome; wife and children holding out eager arms.

I paced rapidly up and down an avenue between the chairs. I had seen enough; I was anxious to be released, to get away from the world of shadows into the living world outside. For a moment, I stood in what seemed to be the very centre of the dome, and looked upward. A faint circle of light marked the apex of the soaring vault, and just above my head I saw—my eyes being now accustomed to this half-light—I saw, I say, a rope hanging down from the vast height above.

Then I remember the spider-webs I had seen outside about the ball and cross. And as I stood, and looked, and listened, I heard faint sounds of hammering and knocking. Men were at work, hundreds of feet above; a light shone here and there, twinkling like a star.

In years gone by, I used to be a famous gymnast, and the sight of the rope hanging just above my head, put me in mind of my ancient prowess. I was heavier now, my muscles elastic; still, there was some salt of youth in me. How many times, I wondered, could I, hanging to that rope, draw my chin up to my knuckles?

The rope was just out of reach, but I leapt up and caught it—once, twice, thrice. I felt a kind of emulation with my old self; I wanted to persuade myself that I had not lost much of my former prowess; and so I went on drawing myself up and letting myself down, not touching the ground, till I grew tired. Then I stretched myself out, expecting just to reach the pavement with my toes. But I couldn't reach it. Casting a glance below me, I saw with horror that the flooring had vanished from under me. I was swinging suspended by my hands high up in the dome.

Perhaps, if I had dropped at that moment, I might have escaped with only a serious shaking; but I hesitated, and was lost. Slowly and steadily, the rope was being wound up. I shut my eyes. Surely this was a hideous delusion, that another moment would dispel. But no; as I looked down, the floor below was almost lost to my sight. There I swung, a tiny human speck, half-way between heaven and earth. I couldn't hope to hang on much longer. My muscles were wearied with the task I had given them. I made a desperate effort to raise myself hand over hand, so that I might grasp the rope with my feet also; but it was impossible: I could not do it. Even the desperate energy of self-preservation could extract no more force from my muscles; I could only hold on.

I was now on a level with the plinth that surmounts the great arches of the dome; the gilded greund-work of a new fresco in the spandrel cast a sort of glow upon me, the colossal figures seemed to mock my agony. I must be half-way up now, and for the moment a ray of hope shone in upon me that I could hold on to the end. But, to my despair, I now saw that the seeming dome was a false one, above which rose the veritable conical roof, another hundred feet or more; and that through a vast round orifice in the sham dome, the rope was to ascend to the uppermost peak of the roof. In that moment of torture, I recognized my fate as inevitable. I might prolong my agony for a few seconds; my muscles are involuntarily relaxing; my grasp would fail; in another minute at furthest I must fall, to be dashed to pieces on the adamantine floor below.

A thousand confused thoughts whirled through my brain, like the smoke and sparks of an approaching conflagration; but especially clear in my mind's eye I saw—I did not think, but saw this vision—the picture of my far-off home, the rolling plains of grass, the herds and flocks, a galloping horseman—there was my home. My wife stood in the portico, shading her eyes with her hands; the children were clustering about her; there was news of father coming—perhaps father himself. It was bitter to die thus.

My limbs relaxed; my senses almost deserted me; a merciful oblivion, the intoxication of despair, stole over me; voices, I thought, were calling—perhaps a delusion of my failing senses—I was slipping, slipping, and I fell.

"How do you feel now?" I heard a voice say, close to my ear. Was it possible—was I still alive? Yes; my brain was yet conscious. But the frame? Shattered, no doubt, a mere human wreck, to which life would be a mockery. I only dared to use my eyes. Any other muscular exertion might bring on torments to which I was then insensible; and yet I had no feeling of pain; perhaps some merciful paralysis had cut me off from torture.

An old man was bending over me the same who had admitted me. He had a wine-glass in his hands, with some liquor in it; a candle burned by his side, forming a little chamber of light about us.

"Am I knocked all to pieces?" I whispered.

"I don't think so, sir; I don't think you're hurt a bit. Bless you! you didn't fall more than three feet."

I stretched out my arms; they were whole; my legs—they were sound and unhurt. What a happiness to be alive, after seeing death inevitable!

"How is this?" I cried, sitting up, and looking about me. "I thought I was carried up into the dome?"

"And so you were. You'd have been a dead man by this, but just in the nick of time I came back. I don't suppose I would have noticed you, for the light was pretty nearly done; but I caught sight of you against the gilding, and then you gave a sort of moan; and says I—There's death here, if I can't think of something all of a minute. And then I recollected that I'd heard the workmen chaps whistle three times, like this, when they wanted the rope lowered; and I piped away, and then the rope stopped, and began to come down. I shouted to you to hold on and keep your heart up; but I don't think you heard me, for when your face came in sight it was white, like death, and your eyes closed—but you still holding on, till, as I say, you came within three feet of the floor, and then you gave a quiver and fell; and I caught you in my arms, for you were in a dead faint. But what were you about, to let them draw you up like that?"

Then I told him of my gymnastic feats.

"Oh, then, I suspect you shook the rope. That's the signal to pull up, and up they pulled, and never knew what sort of a load they were pulling up. The men are working double shifts now, and in a hurry to get finished."

When I left St. Paul's, I felt weak and nerveless, as if I had just gone through a long illness. I couldn't start next morning, I was so upset; and I have written this account of what happened to me, as a sort of outlet to my feelings; for I don't think I shall talk much about St. Paul's when I get home.

The Muskrat as a Mason.

As soon as the first frosts are felt, the muskrat selects a mud bar, or spot where the bushes grow in the winter, often near lilies—as the root of this plant is a favorite article of food with them—and proceed to lay a foundation for their house. In the first place they gnaw off at the water's edge a quantity of coarse grasses, rushes and small bushes. Gathering this between the chin and forepaw, as if carrying the material in their arms, they push it before them where they intend using it. The place where they have harvested their grass and rushes looks as if some one had mowed it with a scythe. After the muskrats have brought together material enough to make a solid foundation, and have raised the structure to the water's edge, they dive below and tunnel underneath it, coming up through the middle of the mass. The work is then carried on from the inside; mud, decayed vegetation, moss, and other material, is carried through this tunnel and pushed out from the inside until it is raised to the right height and rooled over; or as Whittier poetically describes it:

"The muskrat plied the mason's trade,
And tier by tier his mud walls laid."

Inside this hillock a small chamber about a foot in diameter is left, and here, with solid, compact walls, sometimes two feet thick, the muskrats have their winter quarters.

Their tunnels give them access to the water when the brook is frozen over. In the winter a rap on this nest will bring one or more of its inmates out, and you will see them scatter away on the bottom of the brook, picking their way among the stones and roots, leaving wherever they go, if the brook is frozen over, a line of bubbles under the ice. When an open space is reached the creature gently rises to the water's surface, and just putting the nose and one eye above water, takes an observation and a breath of fresh air at the same time, but instantly dives again.

These nests vary in size, and look quite rough when first built and until the snow and rain smooths them off. If the nest is broken open they immediately begin repairs, working from the inside. When the meadows and brooks are frozen over, the nests appear as if built on the ice, and sometimes, in the late winter or spring freshets, the upper part of the nest is lifted up and moved, which would naturally confirm this impression; but upon examination it will be found that the foundation always rests on the solid ground below.

Last fall the muskrats, moved by some freak built a nest in the boat-house at Puskapog pond, after the boat was housed for the season. The foundation of the nest rested partly on the floor of the house, which, owing to the high water, was submerged; and as the boat was not raised in the house, the space between it and the floor served the same purpose as the tunnel they, under ordinary circumstances, would make. All the fishing tackle, and everything they could manage, was drawn together to help form their structure. When the house was opened in the spring the nest was found. It was estimated that in building it about five bushels of material had been brought in. The tenants were loth to leave their comfortable quarters, returning again and again as the work of removing the material went on.

The New York City Labor Market.

The New York *World*, in a review of the labor market and the progressive shrinkage of values, says:

The Typographical Union will use its influence to persuade all employers throughout the city not to discharge their operatives, but rather to reduce the wages of all, or put them on short time. This plan, they think, would prevent much suffering which can in no other way be avoided. The same men will advise all their confreres to assist the employers by willingly working a little longer for the old wages or accept a reduction of pay. This is no time, they think, for employers and employed to be at war. The panic is a calamity to all, the rich as well as the poor, and they contend that all ought to help one another to weather it through.

The coopers are the only workingmen on strike at the present time. A large number of that very numerous class have taken exception to the course pursued by the firm of Havemeyer & Elder, and are trying to make them yield to the demands of the workingmen by uniting on a strike. Thus far the firm have stood their ground, keeping their shop in working order by importing coopers from the country.

About 200 parasol-makers, girls, are at present idle in consequence of a strike. The employers recently reduced the prices from 7 and 11 cents apiece to 5 and 10 cents.

At one book printing company and binding establishment in Williamsburg, the largest in the vicinity of New York, the operatives have been put on nine hours' time. In the various job offices the expenses of running have been cut down to the lowest.

Hallow-Een.

The going out of October brought round the old festival of Hallow-Een, which was observed in many places in Great Britain, as well as in some few old-fashioned parts of this country and Canada. It is a festival of apples and nuts, both appropaiate emblems of the russet time of year. Apples are placed in tubs of water and "bobbed" for by aquatic boys. The girls melt lead through the wards of door keys to find of what initial it will take the form, and so give them a clue to the "coming man's" name. Or they place nuts on the fire and predict from the starting of them wonderful things connected with the constancy of lovers. Witches, clad in the livery of Beelzebub, are supposed to ride through the air on fiery, untamed broomsticks. These "modern instances," the telegraph wires, must be terrible impediments to the poor hags in their noctural equitation. Hallow-Een is followed by All Saints' Day and All Souls.

Dreadful Butchery.

The other morning, relates a Louisville paper, a lady sent her daughter to the butcher's for a piece of veal. She got it, and laid it away until near noon, when she discovered that it was tainted. Indignant at the butcher, the old lady donned her bonnet and went to his shop to give him a blessing. She made her complaint, when the butcher, cool as a cucumber, went to his ice-chest and took out part of a leg of mutton, and told her to smell of that. She did so, and pronounced it good meat. With a triumphant air the butcher said, "Now, madam, the veal your daughter got came right off that piece; upon my honor it did; and if it ain't good, it spoilt since it went from my place." The old lady seemed satisfied and left, but was somewhat nonplussed when her daughter asked her if that butchermade her believe that he could cut a piece of veal from a leg of mutton. She don't send to that butcher for veal now, but goes to another shop.

A Colorado Desperado.

Our readers are familiar with the facts connected with the bold attempt of one Major G. W. Graham to rob the United Sates Paymaster near Hugo, or River Bend, Colorado. This bold man, single handed, stopped the ambulance and shot at the paymaster and the armed escort, but was immediately shot down and captured. He subsequently made his escape to be re-captured. Graham is described by a Western paper as a perfect gentleman in appearance, and has always associated with gentlemen. There is nothing of bravado in his manner or language. He seemed to be rather a man of bad deeds than words. He entered the U. S. army in 1861, at the age of nineteen, and served until 1870, having passed through all the intermediate grades from a private of volunteers to captainey and lieutenant Colonelcy by brevet in the regular army.

He has been wounded several times and is credited with gallantry and bravery on all occasions. He entered the army from New York. He was noted as an Indian fighter.

Graham having attained an enviable reputation as one of the bravest and best officers in the United States army, suddenly falls and loses all his hard won laurels. He stated to a reporter that on account of his political proclivities he was persecuted and made the victim of intrigue. He was dismissed the United States service in 1870, and from that time his downward career has been steady and rapid. He is well known to the *habitues* of the sporting houses of Kansas City, Leavenworth and Denver, but until this mad attack upon the United States paymaster, near River Bend, upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad, he has never been known to commit a criminal action.

Should he recover from his wounds received in his attack upon the soldiers he will be placed upon trial for highway robbery, and will no doubt be convicted, as he cannot and will not pretend to deny his identity. His punishment will be a matter for the courts of Colorado to determine. Graham is certainly one of the bravest and most reckless men living.

Indians Spearing Salmon.

It is astonishing to see how the salmon crowd the rivers of northern California and Oregon, at the spawning season. The Indians then gather from a considerable distance, to spear and trap these fish, which they dry for winter use; and you will see at this season many picturesque Indian camps along the river. They set a crotch of two sticks in a salmon pool, and lay a log from the shore to this crotch. Upon this log the Indian walks out, with a very long spear, two-pronged at the end, and there armed with two bone spear-heads, which are fastened to the shaft of the spear by very strong cord, usually made of deers' sinews. The Indian stands very erect and in a really fine attitude, and peers into the black pool until his eye catches the silver sheen of a salmon. Then he darts, and instantly you see a commotion in the water as he hauls up toward the surface a struggling twenty-five or thirty pound fish. The bone spear-heads, when they have penetrated the salmon, come off from the spear, and the fish is held by the cord. A squaw stands ready on the shore to haul him in, and he is beaten over the head with a club until he ceases to struggle, then cleaned, and roasted on hot stones. When the meat is done and dry it is picked off the bones, and the squaws rub it to a fine powder between their hands, and in this shape it is kept for future use. From one of these pools a dozen Indian spearmen frequently draw out four hundred salmon in a day, and this fish forms an important part of their food. Of course they kill a great many thousand female salmon during the season; but so far, I believe, this murderous work has not been found to decrease the number of the fish which annually enter the river from the ocean, and go up its head waters to spawn.

The Northwestern Farmers' Convention.

The Farmers' Convention at Chicago debated the subject of cheapening transportation. Mr. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, made the principal speech, apparently reflecting the sentiment of a large class, the substance of which was that although he did not believe in the government's embarking in the business of constructing transportation lines, he feared that there was no other way out of our present difficulties.

Finally, resolutions were adopted asking Congress to pass a maximum freight and passenger law regulating trade between the States, and the legislatures to regulate trade in the States; protesting against subsidies to private corporations; demanding "the construction of railroads and the improvement of water communications between the interior and seaboard, the same to be owned and operated by the general government for the purpose of affording cheap and ample transportation, and to protect the people from the exactions of monopolies;" urging the people of the interior to build up manufactories to make home markets, and to free themselves and keep from debt; declaring that no one industry can be protected by legislation, except at the expense of all other industries, and denouncing all special legislation.

Dress Plainly

Some one has given the following reasons why people should dress plainly on Sunday. These reasons are as valid any other day in the week:—

It would lessen the burden of many who new find it hard to maintain their place in society.

It would lessen the force of temptations which often lead men to barter honesty and honor for display.

If there was less strife in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.

Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the remittal of many wandering thoughts.

It would enable all classes of people to attend church in unfavorable weather.

It would lessen, on the part of the rich, the temptation to vanity.

It would lesson, on the part of the poor, the temptation to be envious and malicious.

It would save valuable time on the Sabbath.

Fashion.

A fashion writer says: "Imported cloth garments for the street consist of fancy coats and jackets, such as women might wear who were masquerading as men. They are in dark clotns in the prettiest shapes imaginable, the edges piped with peacock green or blue silk, mustard colored silk, or some other striking shade, of which only the single line above the rim is permitted. But the tails or lappels, and the dear little vests and waistcoats, fastened with old silver or pearl buttons, are 'too killing'—as young ladies say—for anything, and suggest canes and neckties and manillas, and all the naughtiness which is supposed to be so fascinating."

A Winter Prospect.

The coming winter, says an exchange, will bring one of the severest tests that the United States, particularly in the larger cities, has ever had to stand. Compared with the effects which the recent financial crash is about to produce, the panic of 1869 was only the premonitory rumbling going before the real earthquake shock which knocks down buildings, opens yawning abysses in the earth, stirs up volcanoes, and sends resistless tidal waves across the sea. The news which is now received daily saying that this manufacturing firm has been compelled to discharge numbers of its hands, or that building corporation has ceased operations, is only the beginning of a fearful end. Out of 7,500 mechanics at Paterson, N. J., 5,000 have been discharged, and the same state of affairs is reported from manufacturing centers, particularly those in the iron trade. In times of distress it is natural for sufferers to gravitate towards the city, where they are sometimes able to gain a precarious living. So that, besides the thousands of mechanics and laborers who, having left the city for work, will return as fast as they are thrown out of employment, there will be an army of men who will seek the city for shelter. Hundreds of these men will find it impossible to get work to do, and being unable to make an honest living will suffer severely. Many of the large Eastern manufactories in which the hum of the busy machinery was heard from morning till night only a few days ago, are already silenced and their doors closed. Railroad building has come to a standstill, and the thousands of mechanics and laborers recently employed at good wages to make the iron and level the track are to-day either dependent upon the stipends allowed them by the "societies," or thrown upon the mercy of the public.

The discharge of mechanics extends through every grade of manufacturing. Among the clerks and shop girls in the stores many have been discharged, for the reason that there is nothing for them to do.

The season has been noted as an unhealthy one. The New York *World* says that in the charity horpitals there are 10,000 patients, with the authority of physicians that the number will increase to 20,000. Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, who has been connected with the Department for twenty-six years, estimates that there are to-day not less than 20,000 persons in the city of New York who are utterly destitute, and that the number will be increased during the winter to from 40,000 to 50,000. It is a sad prospect, but it is one that should be looked into the face at once.

What a Woman Wears.

A lady correspondent writes as follows:—

"A man in the strength of his years would fall out of the ranks if he were obliged to carry the enormous weight of clothing a woman carries who walks by his side keeping a perfect step. That she finally breaks down is a fact, but that she keeps her place long is another fact, marvelous and significant. 'How many thicknesses of cloth do you think our girls wear about their waists?' asked a teacher of me. 'Half a dozen, perhaps,' I answered; 'Sixteen,' said she, with emphasis—'sixteen, at the least calculation, bands fastened more or less tightly, according to the inclination of the wearer.' Does any one believe these girls breathe easily under so many ligatures? Add to this the difficulty in walking with yards of cloth folding about the ankles, if they do not trail, and the constant anxiety lest the hat should tumble from its perch of hair, and you have an aggregate of something which is a weariness to the flesh, if much study is not. And yet, with all these odds against them, we learn by reports and actual observation that our young ladies in these mixed schools stand as high in their grades as the gentlemen. But a day of reckoning will surely come."

A Municipal Gem.

The City of Birmingham, England, suffers from an *embarras des richesses*. A gentleman recently deceased, who seems to have possessed more money than brains, bequeathed a valuable diamond to the corporation, and the members of the Town Council have been puzzling their brains to decide what they should do with the legacy. One of the Aldermen suggested that the gem should be placed in the art gallery, but it was objected that it would not be safe there, and would be altogether "too tempting." The Mayor thought it would probably "be better in a public hall," while one of the Council expressed the hope "that it would not go forth to the town that the Free Libraries Committee were afraid to trust the diamond in the art gallery." After much discussion it was decided that the diamond should be placed on exhibition in the art gallery, but that His Honor the Mayor should have the privilege of wearing it on such occasions as he may desire." The importance of the Brummagem civic functionary will doubtless be much enhanced by his appearance under the shelter of the corporation gem.

The Corn Crop.

The agricultural report of the United States for October shows that the corn crop is 16 per cent. below a normal crop. The crop of last year was estimated at 1,092,000,000 bushels. In view of the decrease of 4 per cent. in area, the indicated reduction is above 23 per cent., or 250,000,000 bushels. The only States returning the average condition are Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, California and Oregon. The other averages are as follows:

Maine, 85; New Hampshire, 90; New York, 89; New Jersey, 99; Pennsylvania, 93; Delaware, 76; Maryland, 91; Virginia, 99¼ North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 89; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 78; Tennessee, 91; West Virginia, 96; Kentucky, 94; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 67; Wisconsin, 88; Minnesota, 97; Iowa, 81; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 66 Nebraska, 77.

Condensed Milk.

A curious incident, says *Galignani*, occurred at the Vienna Exhibition during the deliberation of the jury on Group IV. One of the largest companies for producing condensed milk was about to receive a medal, not only for its products but for the invention, when an American gentleman, Mr. Horsford, of Massachusetts, interposed, and asserted that he was the real discoverer, as he had succeeded in producing the article twenty years ago. M. Ott, of Berne, one of the jurymen, who had been a student under Mr. Horsford, confirmed that statement, and proposed that the medal should be awarded to his former master. The American, however, declined, asserting that he and his countrymen had decided on returning without any recompense. A decision was, however, taken that his name should be mentioned in the report.

They have hemlock trees in Wisconsin twenty-four feet in circumference.

The Modern Window Curtain.

The most exquisite article of domestic torture, says the Danbury *News*, is the modern window curtain fixture. The curtain is uniformly of cloth, with a flat stick at the bottom, and a round stick at the top, and a complicated lot of brass cogs and ratchets at the ends. It isn't much trouble to fit in the flat sticks, because they can be measured the right length on the floor, but it is getting the proper length of the round sticks, or rollers, that plays the mischief with a man's temper. We are not quite certain but that it could be done without much bluster were a man's wife to go off to the other end of the town and stay there until the operation is over. She doesn't, however. She keeps right close to him, and enlivens the performance with such observations as her judgment and experiences teach her are best calculated to turn his head. The window curtain is generally put up in the evening. This is partly because the man has then more time, and partly attributable to his desire to put off the evil job until the last moment. The first thing to be done is to separate the parcels and borrow a saw. Every family keeps its own screw driver (point broken) and hammer (handle loose). You instinctively saw the flat piece first, because that is the easiest, and afterward fit the rollers, which is more difficult. Then the curtain is tacked to the rollers, which keeps turning over and breaking the tacks, and catching your fingers under the hammer. This done, you are ready to plant your feet on the best cane-bottom chair in the house, and put up the fixtures. Here your wife says: "Well, if I ever saw anything quite so idiotic as you! You then get right down, while she starts for a wooden article, and by way of showing that you have no feeling in the matter, you kick the cane seat into the middle of the room. Once mounted on the wooden chair, the brackets are put up. To do this requires that you extend yours arms the full length, and while in this condition, with a couple of screws and the screw driver in your mouth, the hammer in one hand, the other hanging to the fixtures, and the curtain with the unwieldly roller across your shoulder, you make the sickening discovery that you have got nothing with which to punch the hole for the screw.

Then you get down to the floor again to remedy the defect, and find there is nothing for that purpose but the advice of your wife to drive the screw till it sets. You mount again. She holds the lamp so she can see if the woman has cleaned the corners of the glass, and as you have your mouth too full of hardware to articulate with any freedom, you find yourself obliged to kick her elbow to indicate that you actually demand some of the flame to set the screw. The artifice is lost upon her, however, for likely as not, she will set down the lamp to rub her arm, and ask you what you mean. No one has yet set a bracket to a curtain fixture without either dropping some of the implements, or a remark well calculated to engross the attention of the party holding the lamp. The awful strain on the arms, the wonderful vacillating humors of the screws, the incomprehensible imbecility of the screw driver, the obstinacy of the roller, and the astonishing perverseness of your wife, who will persist in moving the light at the wrong time, make putting up a modern curtain fixture the most subtile of domestic grievances. And when the curtain is finally up, and secured so it won't fall on your head when you touch the string, and you take hold to draw it up, the feeling you experience as it waltzes off to one side, and tries to stand on its drunken head, and failing in that, settles right where it is, and obstinately refuses to budge either way, has never been truly analyzed. Weeks after, when you are leaning back in your chair, engrossed in memories of the dead past, that curtain will suddenly come thundering down upon you, causing you to spring out into the air, and lifting your very hair almost free from the scalp.

A Caution.

Newspapers in many parts of the country warn persons rambling about the fields and woods against meddling with the plant known as a poison vine (rhus toxicodendron). It is a beautiful, bright-colored creeper, often to be seen clinging to old fences, walls, and trees. Contact with it results in very disagreeable consequences to most persons, though there are some who can handle it with impunity. It attacks those who suffer from it with symptoms much resembling those of erysipelas. Cattle do not seem to be injured by the poison vine, as cows are often to be seen eating it with impunity. It is stated, however, that "milk sickness" in children is caused by using the milk of cows that feed upon it. Several years ago an artist told the writer that, when sketching somewhere in Pennsylvania, at this season of the year, he was poisoned by accidental contact with this plant, and laid up for several days with fever and inflammatory symptoms.

What are Bitters.

Some important experiments as to the effects of the beverages popularly known as "bitters," have recently been described by Dr. Decaisne of Paris. He finds that while the composition of these beverages is not uniform, they generally contain either vermouth or absinthe, in combination with the inferior qualities of alcohol. Concerning the effect of the essential oil of absinthe on organism, he finds that, quantity for quantity, a few drops of it dropped into a vessel of water containing fishes destroy life sooner than prussic acid. He adduces the evidence of various and careful experiments, to show that vermouth and absinthe produce epilepsy in animals, and believes that epileptic fits in many cases supervene from excessive drinking of bitters. The basis of bitters in the United States is common high wines, and very common at that. Still people will drink them, and the compounders of them will get rich, and laugh, of course.

A Western Fight.

In the West it seems serious business to lose the county seat. In Indiana it was proposed to remove the county seat from Centreville to Richmond, and the jail in the former place was being torn down. A mob of disguised men, sixty strong, attacked a party of seven deputy sheriffs guarding the jail. After firing a hundred shots from small arms without serious results, a six-pound cannon loaded with spikes, nails, and scrap iron was fired at the doors, which being demolished, the mob occupied the Sheriff's residence in the front part of the jail building, and the deputies surrendered conditionally.

Another attack by a large party from Cambridge, with cannon, was made. Richmond was also threatened with attack, for purpose of taking the county records back to Centreville.

There are said to be in crib on the line of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis R. R. from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels of corn of the crops of 1871-72, and in the section through which the line passes five bushels in the hands of farmers to one of any previous year.

Rattlesnakes.

A correspondent of the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph* writes as follows about his experiences with these unattractive reptiles: "Some years ago I was engaged in selling and settling a wild tract of land in the interior of Pennsylvania beyond the Alleghany Mountains. The character of the country was varied by hill and slope, but with a very considerable portion adapted for farm lands, intercepted by good-sized creeks and smaller streams, and covered with a heavy growth of timber, affording a good cover for wild animals and snakes.

The first sight I ever had of a rattlesnake was while watching the clearing off a space for putting up a house. From an elevated stand on a fallen tree I noticed a large snake lying at full length, but a few feet from the woodchoppers and near to one. Presuming it had been killed by the men, I jumped down to look, and landed about a foot from his head, at which movement he coiled defiantly, and I, a good deal astonished at this change, at once rebounded and got clear. On turning to him again he appeared in the same condition of coil; but I, as I afterwards learned, was safe at the first jump, for one foot in distance from his head on the ground, added to sixteen inches recession of it to form his coil, made a distance he could not reach in his strike —the throwing forward of his head in that act being one-third of his length, he being about four feet long. It has been often stated that he puts forward two-thirds of his length; but that could not be, owing to its formation, one-fourth being in the tail, one-third in the neck and head tapering from the thick body, and the body forming the rest of his whole length—that is, a four-foot snake would, according to this theory, have to throw forward thirty-two inches of his length, and that resting on a tapering tail as a base. This is impossible. I have desired thus to settle the point of projection, from information received of reliable woodsmen.

I now propose some account of the rattlesnake at his den. On an occasion of passing down the creek adjacent to my residence in search of stray cows, I reached, about noon, a strip of narrows heavily wooded and with much driftwood on the slope down to the water edge. At one point a large boulder or rock had fallen from the hill and lay about half its size in the stream, backed by a growth of wild grass, and on its level top some tufts of grass growing from the cavities. My dog, a fine pointer, suddenly barked. I soon perceived it was at a snake, and moving quietly forward, I called the dog off, not wishing to disturb the snake, and made a detour to get on the surface of the rock, which afforded a space of about twelve feet square. Passing between some tufts, I discovered on my right a snake just emerging from them moving slowtowards me, in an inquiring manner, as if to see what I was doing there. I then advanced a little to get out of the way, and immediately on my left, somewhat in the rear from another tuft came a snake in manner similar to the first. Finding it now time to get off the rock so as to avoid all tufts, I looked back to the hill, and on a pile of driftwood about fifteen feet from me, there appeared about six more of these reptiles, all quietly basking in the sun, and apparently indifferent to the scene on the rock. There may have been more in number, but I did not look farther. As I did not contemplate fight, the only course left was to take to the water, which I accordingly did by jumping off the rock, and made across the creek.

"I was much struck by this encounter at their own home. It might have been expected that they would show some alarm and an appearance of defence, as is the case with most wild animals at their dens, but here the three sentinals came slowly forward, their heads slightly raised, in the manner stated: no noise, no alarm shown. In the wild woods where they roam singly they move sluggishly, and you may pass near without their attention; but if too near they will rattle, and if you persist they will coil in self-defence. Rapidly whipping them with a long switch, they will break the coil and run away.

The rattlesnake has a peculiar way of swimming. About half the thickness of the body shows above the surface, and the head is raised nearly a foot above the water, after the manner of the sea serpent, the tail acting as the propelling power. I once whipped one into the water, and marveled at his mode of getting along, and indeed felt rather superstitious on the subject.

I will now give a description of the fangs and the poison—received from an experienced naturalist. The fang may be likened to a cat's claw in shape—solid until near the root, where a cavity is formed, having a small orifice at the bottom. Connecting with this cavity is a duct leading to the back of the head, and there joining a bag containing the poison. The fang is not set in the jaw at right angles to it, as is generally shown in drawings, but at an angle that allows sufficient length of the point to make the wound. The length from the orifice to the point is about one-quarter of an inch—length of the duct to the poison-bag one inch. It will be seen by this arrangement that a wound may be made without infusing the poison, if the strike penetrates less than a quarter of an inch. It is not known whether the snake controls the emission of the poison by action on the bag; it may be presumed that it does. In procuring its prey, a hard strike may be required, which, by going its full depth, would infuse the poison and spoil its food. In the case of wounds, given in anger, that we hear of—some fatal and others easily cured—in the latter case the strike must have been short, the point of the fang only entering, and the poison wasting on the ground. I know that there are different opinions about the poison passing into the wound; the common belief is that the orifice is at the point of the fang, and consequently, even in slight wounds, the poison must enter. I trust that my statements may be received as correct, and that the unfortunate person who may receive a wound may be consoled by the chance that the poison did not enter.

There is nothing in the story of a rattlesnake biting itself. The hunter seldom kills them. The casual traveler through the woods should use all due caution, and I would recommend all naturalists and explorers to be very particular when they fall in with a fallen rock with grassy tufts, and backed by heavy piles of driftwood.

REPUGNANCE TO WHEELBARROWS.—In prosecuting the Ashantee war one of the difficulties against which England has to contend is the repugnance of the Gold Coast natives to wheeling barrows. Neither horses nor mules can live on the Gold Coast, and the only way of transmitting articles is either by wheelbarrow or on the heads of the natives. These obstinate fellows, when furnished with wheelbarrows, invariably put them on their heads and cannot be persuaded to work them. The same objection to wheeling barrows was observed by Captain Warren among the Nubian laborers in Palestine, who could not be induced to work with wheelbarrows at all.

Making her own Hat.

Mr. Howard Paul, in his entertainment, says "that when a sudden sharp fever of economy attacks a woman, and she determines to make a hat or a bonnet for herself, for a brief period between the formation of the resolution and the consummation of the deed her mind passes through various amusing stages of agitation. First, she gets herself up in her most attractive guise, and proceeds to purchase a 'shape'—as I believe the fragile outline or framework of the future structure is called—then, taking the 'bus home, she drinks in the

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We this week print the new Constitution but its length leaves us little room for comment. It is the most important document that has been submitted to the people of Pennsylvania for a long time. The new Constitution strikes at corruption and those abuses that have disgraced our state, and if adopted, as it will be if honest democrats and republicans turn out on the 16 of next December and cast their votes for it, these evils will be rooted out.

The legislature will hereafter be permitted to meet but once every two years—millions will be saved by that.

There is to be no more private and local legislation.

Frauds at the elections, by either party, can no more be practiced with ease, and rascals and rascality have at length been taken by the throat and the opportunity is offered the people to choke them to death on Tuesday, Dec. 16th.

These, and many other wholesome reforms, will be wrought under the new Constitution.

Corrupt politcians of every party are combining to defeat it, because it is the work of honest men, democrats and republicans, such as Meredith, Walker. McAllister, Cartin, Bigler, Buckalew, and many others.

No honest, patriotic citizen of this state will neglect this sacred duty on the 16th of December.

Slandering Candidates

A Califoraia Judge recently charged the jury on an election case in the following way:

"Either the last election was corruptly carried on, or some newspapers of the country have been guilty of libel. Somebody should be indicted and it is your sworn duty, without malice hatred or affection for any person, to fully and impartially investigate these matters, and if money has been corruptly used for elections or for primaries, to bring the iniquitous party up for trial and punishment; and if newspapers have maligned any person without cause, then let their proprietors be indicted for libel."

We can agree with the Selingrove Times when is adds to the above: Correct! If this ruling obtained in all the Courts of all the States, a quietus would be put on the multitude of willful slanders that are heaped up against candidates for office by the partisan press just prior to an election that seems to be demanded by every consideration of common decency. In cases not a few, as is well known, good men are deterred from asking or accepting a nomination simply by reason that they cannot muster up enough courage to face the torrent of billingsgate which they feel satisfied will be let loose on them so soon as they shall have become candidates. This is a state of affairs that should not be permitted to exist, and the press, when it departs from the legitimate path of its duty character is maliciously blackened, should be held to the fullest measure of responsibility for the commission of such offence.

MARRIAGES

On 12th, at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr Isaac P. Bechdol and Miss Mary C. Rocker, both of Zion.

On 11th, at Aaronsburg, by the Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. B. F. Burd, to Miss Mary A. Bower, both of the above place.

On 16th Nov. by Rev. C. H. Reiter, at the Bride's residence, Mr. Elias Zellers, of Sugar Valley, Clinton county, and Miss Louisa Weaver of Aaronsburg, Centre co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben M. Shirk, of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOSEPH SHIRK,
A. LUKENBACH,
Executors.

nov20 6t

ESTRAY. Came to the residence of the undersigned, near Centre Hall, in August last a dark brindle heifer, about 2 years old, with a notch in right ear. The owner is required to prove property, pay expenses, and remove the same, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

B. H. ARNEY.

nov13-3t.

BUGGY, SLEIGH AND HARNESS all of them good as new, for sale by the undersigned, at Centre Hall.

W. A. CURRY.

nov13-1m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LIVE STOCK, &c. The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his farm, in Benner twp., On Saturday, Nov. 22nd, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all his stock, as follows:

6 Head of Horses,
1 Colt,
1 Thorough bred Alderny Bull,
2 Alderney Cows,
1 Thorough bred Alderny Heifer,
8 Grade Alderny Heifers,
Poland China and Chesterwhite Hogs, Boars and Sows,
Cotswold Sheep,
Grade Cotswold Sheep,
2 Wagons, Sleds, Plows, Cultivators, Drills, Cornplanters, Horsegears, Rakes, Forks, Chains, and every article kept upon a well stocked farm.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

nov13. JOHN H. ORVIS.

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c.

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had. nov20tf

BARLEY WANTED.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of Barley wanted by the undersigned. to be delivered at Milroy. Price from 8 c to 95c per bu., Cash, according to quality.

HENRY BOSSINGER,
oct29,9t Lewistown, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Again we have a sudden death to Chronicle. Mr. Elijah Gettle, of Pleasant Gap, while hewing a stick of timber at Wash. Loneberger's barn, on last Monday, suddenly dropped dead with the axe in his hand. Mr. Gettle's age was about 54 years.

—An inch of snow and some storm Wednesday night.

—Rev. J. A. Bright, formerly of Aaronsburg, has accepted a call from the Nittany Valley charge, and has already entered upon his duties as Pastor. His P. O. address is Hublersburg, Pa.

The Sunbury and Lewistown railroad will probably be sold on or about the firs day of January, 1874

BELLEFONTE, Nov., 18, 1873.

Bargains at Burnside & Thomas' for rich and poor,
Bargains for merchants, mechanics and all;
Bargains for the people in all stations,
Bargains for you if you will give us a call.
Bargains for all who will bear in mind
Our goods are low, and we want you to know
That our store is the only place to go.
Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!!!

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

More Spanish Barbarity—Eighty Prisoners Shot.

New York, November 10.—A private letter from a trus worthy source, dated Havana, November 6, says: An official telegram was yesterday received at this place from Puerto Principe of an engagement between a Spanish force and a column of insurgents under command of Sanguili, in which the insurgents were severely beaten, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanish commander caused all the prisoners to be shot on the field of battle.

The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing of it, took the command away from the Spanish commander and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain General. The latter immediately telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the commander to be rainstated, and ordering the Governor to Havana. It is thought here that the Governor feels undue sympathy toward the insurgents through the influence of his wife, who is an aunt of the late Agramonte.

Havana, November 12.—On the seventh inst, the captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Virginia were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the 8th, twelve more Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaro.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announcing the execution of Captain Frymore of the Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities a million dollars if they would spare his life. The Spanish say that Alfaro came to assume the presidency of the so-called Cuban republic.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Key West, Fla., November 10.—A letter from Havana, November 5, gives the following account of the execution of prisoners of the Virginius at Santiago de Cuba The four prisoners were shot at a place made famous by previous executions, and in the usual manner kneeling close to the slaughter house wall All marched to the spot with firmness. Rembetta and Ryan showed marked courage, although the former was slightly affected towards the last. The two others were quite broken down before they were bandaged, but Ryan kept up to the last, never flinched a moment and died without fear or regret. Rembetta and Ryan were killed at the first discharge.

—Harvey Green was killed and William Dow, Alexander Mclean and John Green were slightly wounded during a late fight in Sant Cara county, Cal., about land claims.

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEATH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, approved the 11th day of April, A. D., 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that,

Sec. 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Sec. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of those ends they have at all times an indefeasible and indispensable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sec. 4. No person who shall acknowledge the being of a God and a future state of reward and punishment shall, on account of religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Sec. 5. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the facts that such publication was not malicious or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

Sec. 9. In all the criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause [of] the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecution by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Sec. 10. No person shall for any indictable offence be prosecuted against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land of naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the Courts for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

Sec. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such Courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

Sec. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the legislature or by its authority.

Sec. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sec. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

Sec. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privilege or immunities, shall be passed.

Sec. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by Legislature.

Sec. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sec. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

Sec. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

Sec. 22. No standing army shall in time of peace be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

Sec. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Section. 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between the sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses by proclamation, on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

Sec. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney at law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileags for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or other wise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term

Sec. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tem., who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

Sec. 10 A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

Sec. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 13. The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective House, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned at any other place.

Sec. 16. "The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city nor county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district." The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

Sec. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one Representative for every full ratio, and an additional Representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one Representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one Representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the Representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four Representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of Representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four Representatives.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennal census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceeding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless refered to a committee returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4 Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concured in by the other except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived amended or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law, authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens; regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts, changing the names of persons or places; changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; authorizing the laying out opening altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges or incorporating ferry or bridge companies except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; vacating roads, town plats, streets, or alleys; relating to cemeteries, grave yards, or public grounds not of the State; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters; for the opening and conducting of elections or fixing or changing the place of voting; changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers, in counties, cities, boroughs township ships, election or school districts, changing the law of descent or succession regulating the practice or jurisdiction of or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioner, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tridunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgment, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate, regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace magistrates or constables; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses and the raising of money for such purposes; fixing the rate of interest; affecting the estate of minors or persons under disability, except after due notic to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury: exempting property from taxation regulating labor, trade mining or manufacturing, creating corporations or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity; to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

Sec, 8 No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

Sec. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the general assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 10. The general assembly shall prescribe by law the number duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house and no payment shall be made from the state treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

Sec. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

Sec. 12. All stationery, printing paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the general assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law: no member or officer of any department of the government s all be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, auditor general and state treasurer.

Sec. 13 No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

Sec. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Sec. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordiary expenses of the executive, legislative and judiciary departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

Sec. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Sec. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution corporation or association.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions where in the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects whether held in trust or otherwise or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

Sec. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating acts against natural persons, and such actions now existing are avoided.

Sec. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees in the bonds or stock of any private corporation and such acts now existing are avoided saving investments heretofore made.

Sec. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the Courts to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly nor shall such liability or obligation be released except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

Sec. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

Sec. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment,) shall before it shall take effect be approved by him or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

Sec. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

Sec. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or persons any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial reward, thing of value or enjoyment or of personal advantage or promise thereof for his vote or official influence or for withholding the same or with an understanding expressed or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bridery within the meaning of this Constitution and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money, thing of value testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 31. The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influeuce their official action shall be defined by law and shall be pubished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation or practices of solicitation and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony and any person convicted of either of the offences aforsaid shall as part of the punishment therefor be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Sec. 1. The Executive Department of the Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the provisions as the Governor; he shall be the president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Sec. 5 No persons shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceeding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 6 No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by laws to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices the appointment of which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election; in acting on executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentences and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendations in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefore at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emolument of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 14. In case of vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office the power, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President, pro tempore, of the Senate; and shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability occur in the office of Governor; his sent as Senator shall become vacant whenever he he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, which House it shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members of that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

Sec. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required by the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

Sec. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor-General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of Industrial Statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

Sec. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

Sec. 21 The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Sec 22. The present great seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

Sec. 23. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V

THE JUDICIARY.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

Sec. 2 Supreme Courts shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well but shall not be again eligable. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and therefore each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

Sec. 3. The juri-diction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the state, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices over any terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction and, where a corporation is a party defendent, or habeas corpus, or mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto and as to all officers of the commonwealth whose juri-diction extends over the state, but shall not exercise any other original jurdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction; by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

Sec 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established except as herein changed; but more than four counties shall at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

Sec. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional Judges, as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate jud

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for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two, the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Sec. 17. Should any two or more Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as conveniant; cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

Sec. 18 The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or prequisites of office for their services from any source; nor hold any other office or profit under the United States, this State or any other State.

Sec. 19. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

Sec. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law, in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

Sec 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the Judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the Judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the Judges of Supreme Court shall be established.

Sec. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a seperate Orphan' Court, to consist of one or more Judges, who shall be learned in the law, which Court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Court, and there upon the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county in Orphan' Court proceedings shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the register of Wills shall be clerk of such Court, and subject to its direction in all matters pretaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said Court.

All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the power and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Register's Courts are hereby abolished.

Sec. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

Sec. 24 In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

Sec. 25 Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue to the first Monday in January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

Sec. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

Sec. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may in any, civil case, dispense with the trial by jury and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgement thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Sec. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than the judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATHS OF OFFICE.

Sec. 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure by nomination or election (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or offirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or offirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the House to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of this State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Sec. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of the members of each House consenting thereto.

Sec 3. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on third Tuesday of February.

Sec. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by his citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be priviledged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be present at their usual places of election.

Sec. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years

Sec. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

Sec. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct, but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein, and other election districts whenever the Court of the proper county shall be of the opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be viva voce.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poorhouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Sec. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law, election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmiting returns, except upon warrant of court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Sec. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and alderman, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate, municipal or local officers below the grades of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

Sec. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceeding of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties, whenever members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election all the law judges of the proper court ahlo to act at the time, shall coeur in the appointment made.

Sec. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be, by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts, and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial, and all matters incident thereto; but no such law, assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest, arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

Sec. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

Sec. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

Sec 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State it. war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars

Sec. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purposes for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

Sec. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to be come a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

Sec. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided shall never exceed seven per centum upon assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such a manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

Sec. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Sec. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

Sec 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stock owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war; invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

Sec. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

Sec. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

Sec 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

Sec. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

Section 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Section 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for this Constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

Sec. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

Section 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Section 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law, and no sheriff or treasurer shall be elegible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

Sec. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors and sheriffs shall keep their offices, in the county towns of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

Sec. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized by law to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them, as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid by them.

Sec. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are now chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

Sec. 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

Sec. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

Sec. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Sec 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which bona fide organization or shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

Sec. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

Sec. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

Sec. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money for property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance to general law, nor without the consent of the person holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance to law.

Sec. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the taking, damaging or entering of their works highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

Sec. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

Sec. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without the support of the public first notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

Sec. 12. Any association organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

Sec. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Sec. 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

Sec. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State, nor shall property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

Sec. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

Sec. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing or in the transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

Sec 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

Sec. 7. No discrimination in charge or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager or employe thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

Sec. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company.

Sec. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township, without the consent of its local authorities.

Sec. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

Sec. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor-General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as their accounts are hereby transferred to the secretary of internal affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

Sec. 12 The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Section 1 Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and, if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that.

Section 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

Sec. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall serve for one year, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of their terms for which they were elected.

Sec. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts serve for four years.

Sec 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 8. When the Superintendent of public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for reelection at the end of such term.

Sec. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgment of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Peace of said county.

Sec. 12. The registers courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall at the next session after the adoption of his constitution designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same districts, the president judge shall elect to which distrect he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall at the next succeeding session after each decennial census and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

Sec. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

Sec. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this Constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two more judges are elected as the same time in any judicial district they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this Constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

Sec. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the court number two, Judges, Hare, Mitchell, and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd; and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs, and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said Courts respectively; and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the some court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Sec. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this Constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The President Judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be President Judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their office shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be President Judge; but any President Judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be President Judge thereof.

Sec. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under the Constitution for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotarie's office of said county.

Sec. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Alleghany shall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

Sec. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Please until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such Court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Sec. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The terms of office of alderman in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 26. All persons in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution and at the first election under it shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Sec. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, shall expire on that day.

Sec. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

Sec. 30. All state and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation,) to support this constitution.

Sec. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

Sec. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all purposes thereof.

Sec. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philhdelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Office of
Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY.
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING

*Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the

Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Build a Milk-House.

For a milk-house for twenty-five cows a building 16 by 24 feet will be ample. It should be dug out five or six feet below the ground, and stoned or bricked up to three feet above it. On this foundation a building at least eight feet high should be erected. If a frame building it should be built with studs six inches wide, and lathed and plastered, leaving that space between the inner and ontside walls to retain a regular temperature within. The floor should be either of cement or brick, and if the earth is clay a drain should be made that the floor may be dry. An upper floor should be laid upon the joists at the caves, to make as large an air space above as possible. A ventilator should open into this space from the milk-room, and a finely grated ventilator should be placed in the lower part of the windows. The windows should be only upon the north side. The milk shelves should be arranged at not less than four feet above the floor. If a supply of spring water is at hand, we would recommend that zinc-lined cistern tables should be used, with a cistern at least four inches deep, in which to set the pans of milk, around which the cool spring water should be always flowing. A separate apartment should be made in which to do the churning. The best churn is the upright churn, with the common dash. There are many patent churns (8,000 of them), some of which will bring the butter in from five to twenty minutes. This haste, however, brings waste, for at least forty minutes should be occupied in churning butter, to have it first class; and in a dairy of this size it will be found profitable to have a pony-power or a windmill to do the churning thrice a week. In this case two of the ordinary churns could be operated by a contrivance similar to the walking-beam of a marine steam-engine, with a great saving of labor. If any patent churn is to be used, we prefer the Blanchard, which can be procured of any agricultural implement dealer.

Fall Treatment of Sheep.

It is customary to give the sheep the run of the fields till the snow cuts off their support, and even after that we often see them pawing up the snow to get at the grass. The result is almost invariably that the sheep go into winter quarters in a reduced condition. It requires then extra feed to bring them up again—grain at that, and grain is not generally a profitable feed for store sheep, or at least less profitable than other cheaper yet nutritious fodder. When the fall rain comes, cold and often soaking, and still later the snows, damp and clinging—still worse—shelter should be prepared for sheep; indeed they should have access to shelter the entire summer to avoid the heat as well as the spring and fall rains—and if they do not readily take advantage of it they should be made to occupy it and feed there. Nothing is so good to feed as early-cut clover hay. If secured, as it should be, when just in blossom, quite tender, it will be relished; and if thrown to sheep often and little at a time, they will eat it up clean; it will answer much the purpose of grass, so that it will be, in effect, no break from grass to hay. If the hay has been damaged in the harvesting some additional feed will be required, such as meal, roots, &c. The point is to avoid the rains—which drench often to the skin, causing the animal to shiver and suffer, and take cold and engender disease—and to get the flock to go into winter quarters in good strong condition. Especially should the young sheep (tegs) have this care given to them, as the severity of the fall and winter weather is new to them, and they are more tender than the old sheep. Aftermath is an excellent feed for them, and can yet be secured, the season growing it well.

Dairy Affairs.

Mr. D. N. Farrand, of Morristown, writes that intending to adopt the deep pans or pails for his whole dairy, he engaged a supply, which reached him when in so great a hurry in haying that only one-half of the pails were set, consequently the milk of every other day had to be put in the old-fashioned pans. His wife suggested that the cream be kept separate to see which produced the most butter, whether from the pans made the most butter the first three days, when the following three experiments were made: Weighed the milk, set one day in pails, the next day in pans, and so on for six days; then churned, and weighed the butter. In the second trial there was one more morning's than night's milking; in the third, one more night's than morning's milk. The depth of the milk in the pails in the first two trials was from seven to ten inches; in the third from ten to twelve; and in the pans from two to two and one-half. The temperature of the air was generally from 56 degrees to 70 degrees; that of the water from 60 degrees to 66 degrees; when the air was above 60 degrees we cooled the milk set in pans before setting in the milk-room. We skimmed the milk as soon as it began to change, which was in about forty-eight hours with the pails, and thirty-six with the pans.

To make a pound of butter it took in first trial: with pails, 27 pounds of milk; with pans, 25 pounds. In the second trial: with pails, 25 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 24 pounds 10 ounces. In the third trial: with pails, 27 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 25 pounds 2 ounces. These trials were made in August, commencing the 10th.

Keeping Eggs.

H. Schneider, Cannelton, Indiana, writes: "Will you inform me how long eggs can be kept fresh and good under the best treatment, and what is the best treatment as regards packing and temperature?

Reply.—The only requisites for preserving fresh eggs are to protect them from contact with the air, and to keep them in a cool, moist place. Large dealers keep them for several weeks, while they are plentiful, so as to sell them when scarce, by a process called liming. The eggs are immersed in very strong lime water, or milk of lime, and they are known as limed eggs, and are so sold in the market at a very small reduction in price from that of fresh eggs. A keg, barrel, or jar, would answer to keep them in. Eggs have been kept for six months perfectly good, by simply smearing the shells with linseed oil and placing them upon their ends in sand so that three-fourths of their surface was exposed. At the end of the test they had lost only three per cent. of their weight and were equal in flavor to fresh eggs. For family use, eggs might be thus prepared, a layer of them placed upon their ends in sand at the bottom of a box, when fine sand might be poured upon them, and other layers put in in the same manner. We have kept eggs from this season until after the New Year by simply filling a net, and tying them up and hanging them in a cool cellar, changing the mesh upon which they were hung every day.

How to Ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 pounds avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6½ feet and the length 5½ feet, we shall have 6½ × 6½ =42¼, and 5½ × 5=26½; then 42¼ × 26½=1109 1-16, and this, divided by 21, gives 52¾ stones nearly, or 52 stones 11 pounds. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less, than the weight obtained by the rule. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal; the skin weighing about the eighteenth part and the tallow about the twelfth part of the whole.

The hay crop of Maine for the present year is estimated to be worth more than forty million dollars.

What is Leprosy.

A Visit to the Settlement of Lepers in the Sandwich Islands.

The leprosy of the Sandwich Islands, says a correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, is a disease of the blood and not a skin disease. It can be caught only, I am assured, by contact of an abraded surface with the matter of the leprous sore; and doubtless the habit of the people, of many smoking the same pipe, has done much to disseminate it. Its first noticeable signs are a slight puffiness under the eyes, and a swelling of the lobes of the ears. To the practiced eyes of Dr. Trousseau, the attending physician, these signs were apparent where I could not perceive them until he laid his finger on them. Next follow symptoms which vary greatly in different individuals; but a marked sign is the retraction of the fingers, so that the hand comes to resemble a bird's claw. In some cases the face swells in ridges, leaving deep furrows between; and these ridges are shiny and without feeling, so that a pin may be stuck into one without giving pain to the person. The features are thus horribly deformed in some cases; I saw two young boys of 12 who looked like old men of 60. In some older men and women, the face was at first sight revolting and baboon-like; I say at first sight, for on a second look the mild sad eye redeemed the distorted features; it was as though the man was looking out of a horrible mask. At a later stage of the disease these rugous swellings break open into festering sores; the nose and even the eyes are blotted out, and the body becomes putrid.

In other cases the extremities are most severely attacked. The fingers, after being drawn in like claws, begin to fester. They do not seem to drop off, but rather to be absorbed, the nails following the stumps down; and I actually saw finger nails on a hand that had no fingers. The nails were on the knuckles; the fingers had all rotted away. The same process of decay goes on with the toes; in some cases the whole foot had dropped away; and in many the hands and feet were healed over, the fingers and toes having dropped off. But the healing of the sore is but temporary, the disease presently breaks out again. Emaciation does not seem to follow. I saw very few wasted forms, and those only in the hospitals, and among the worst cases. There appears to be an astonishing tenacity of life, and I was told they mostly choke to death, or fall into a fever caused by swallowing the poison of their sores when these attack the nose and throat. Those diseased give out soon a very sickening odor, and I was much obliged to a thoughtful man in the settlement, who commanded the lepers who had gathered together to hear an address from the Doctor to form to leeward of us. I expected to be sickened by the hospitals; but these are so well kept, and are so easily ventilated by the help of the constantly blowing trade wind, that the odor was scarcely perceptible in them.

You will perhaps ask how is the disease contracted. I doubt if any one yet knows definitely not from all I heard. I judge that there must be some degree of predisposition toward disease in the person to be contaminated. I believe I have Dr. Trousseau's leave to say, that the contact of a wounded or abraded surface with the matter of a leprous sore will convey the disease; this is of course innoculation; and he seemed to think no other method of contamination probable. I was careful to provide myself with a pair of gloves when I visited the settlement to protect my hands in case I should be invited to shake hands; but I noticed that the doctor fearlessly shook hands with some of the worst cases, even where the fingers were suppurating and wrapped in rags. There are several women on the islands, confirmed lepers, whose husbands are at home and sound; one, notably, where the husband is a white man. On the other hand a woman was pointed out to me, who had three husbands, each of whom in a short time after marrying her became a leper. There are children, lepers, whose parents are not lepers; and there are parents lepers whose children are at home and healthy.

There are three white men on the island, lepers, two of them in a very bad state. So far as I could learn the particulars of their previous history, they had lived flagitiously loose lives; such as must have corrupted their blood long before they became lepers. In some other cases of native lepers I came upon similar histories; and while I do not believe that in every case, or indeed perhaps in a majority of cases, involves such a career of vice, I should say that this is certainly a strongly predisposing cause. And as to the danger of infection to a foreign visitor, there is absolutely none, unless he should undertake to live in native fashion among the natives, smoking out of their pipes, sleeping under their tapas, and eating their food with them; and even in such an extreme case his risk would be very slight now, so thoroughly has the disease been "stamped out" by the energetic action of the Board of Health. In short, there is no more risk of a white resident or traveler catching leprosy in the Hawiian Islands than in the City or State of New York.

I have heard one reason why this disease has been more frequent in the last ten years. About that time the islands were visited by small-pox. This disease made terrible ravages, and the Government at once ordered the people to be vaccinated. There seems to be no doubt that the vaccine matter used was often taken from persons not previously in sound health; this was probably unavoidable, but intelligent men, long resident in the islands, believe that vaccination thus performed with impure matter had a bad effect upon the people, leaving traces of a resulting corruption of their blood.

The Question of Silver.

It was believed that the U. S. Treasury Department intended to inaugurate the return to specie payment, by paying out silver. A later report says: Were the Secretary of the Treasury disposed to issue silver coin to any larger amount, he would not at this time be able to do so. The influx of foreign gold makes it necessary that it should be assayed and recoined at the earliest moment. Every effort is being put forth at the Philadelphia Mint to coin gold, and the capacity of its machinery is not equal to the present demand. As the labor of coining a piece of silver is as great as coining gold the Secretary says the public will readily see that it would be impossible to turn out any large amount of silver coin without allowing the uncoined gold to accumulate, and that would be a positive injury to the business interests of the country. He doubts whether people will care to burden their pockets with metallic money when the fractional currency is just as valuable and a good deal more convenient. Whatever amount is put out, it is his impression will be hoarded and not be used as a circulating medium.

His plan, he thinks, will be to allow all government indebtedness in small amounts, and sums of $5 or $10 on large bills, to be paid out in the silver standard coins by the Assistant Treasurer; this to continue while the premium on gold remains below 110. The extent of pouring ont silver coin, it will be seen, has a basis, like that of circulating the trade dollar, entirely governed by the premium on gold.

A Hidden Vessel of Wrath.

It is said that there is a can or a glass jar of nitro-glycerine, or some other explosive compound, buried in the Southwest corner of the Capitol Square, near the old Arsenal, at Raleigh, N. C., which has been there for many years, having been secreted there prior to the surrender, and the place of its concealment having been lost. No one dares to dig for it, as the blow of a pick might send the enterprising digger to roost on the Presbyterian church steeple. And so it will sleep until a happy chance or some dreadful accident shall reveal its resting place.

The total amount of United States currency outstanding is $409,521,823.

The November Elections.

The Senate of New York State will stand as follows:—

Republicans	16
Democrats	15
Liberal Republican	1

The following is the report of the Assembly:—

Republicans	72
Democrats	55
Liberal Republican	1

In the city of New York Tammany elected their entire ticket by large majorities.

Comstock (dem.), for Congress in the Fifth district of Michigan, is elected by about 200 majority.

Returns from Minnesota give Davis (rep.) from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. Dike (the farmers' candidate), for State Treasurer, is elected by a small majority.

All but a few small towns in Massachusetts show the following aggregate vote:—

Washburn	70,772
Gaston	57,915

Washburn's plurality will reach about 12,500.

Eleven Democrats are elected to the Senate and sixty to the House.

Pierce was elected to the vacant seat in Congress.

In Wisconsin the Reformers claim 8,000 to 10,000, while the Republicans concede only 5,600. The Senate is nearly a tie. The Reformers have a majority in the Assembly.

In New Jersey the Senate will stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The Assembly 33 Republicans and 27 Democrats. No Governor, and no State officers or member of Congress was to be elected this year.

A Little Law.

The Pittsburg *Law Adviser* in its answers to correspondents, gives a case that may be of interest in any section. We give the questions and replys:—

1. Can a father be held for debts contracted by a minor while he is engaged in business?

2. Can I bring "larceny by bailee" against a person to whom I have loaned money through friendship and he does not return it?

3. Suppose A is assaulted on the street by B, A strikes in return, they clinch, when an officer arrests both and prefers "disorderly conduct" against both of them; would it be lawful to impose a fine on both?

4. Can a person bring a civil as well as a criminal action against a person for assault and battery, &c., or can he drop the criminal and prosecute the civil action?

5. Does the law allow persons divorced *a mensa et thoro* to remarry with other persons?

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1. He cannot. A person deals with a minor at his peril in such case, and must trust entirely to his honesty.

2. You cannot. A loan of money as an act of friendship is not a bailment. When we loan a sum of money to a friend it is certainly intended that he shall make use of it, else such act of friendship will be of little service to him. In order to constitute such transaction a bailment and not a loan, and the use of the money larceny, it must have been given for safe keeping or any other purpose than a loan, whereby the money had to be returned to the lender. Larceny by bailee is a crime committed only when a person being a bailee of any property, that is, a person with whom any personal property is left by another for some purpose agreed upon between them, and to be returned when that purpose is accomplished, shall fraudulently take or convert the same to his own use or to the use of any other person, except the owner thereof. Penn. Penal Code 1860, sec. 108.

3. A man is justified in defending himself against an attack by another upon his person, but he must not go further. He may use sufficient force to protect himself, but not such violence as will punish the other, or revenge himself. Whether both parties are guilty, depends entirely upon the facts in the case.

4. He can bring both or either.

5. The law does not. Such divorce amounts practically merely, to a separation, and, except that the parties do not live together, they are still husband and wife as if no divorce had taken place between them. They may terminate the divorce by simply agreeing to live together again, any illicit intercourse with other persons is indictable, their mutual rights to the others property, as dower and the courtesy, are as before, and the husband generally supports the wife by what is called her alimony. Should either party marry again, it would be bigamy in the same manner as if they had not been divorced.

Determining the Purity of Butter.

An important paper was recently published in the Liverpool Medical and Surgical Reports, in reference to the most practicable methods of determining the extent and character of the adulterations of butter. The various processes are principally chemical and spectroscopical, but are, to a considerable extent, sufficiently practical to form the basis of very definite experiment. As a preliminary, an ounce of the sample of butter to be examined is placed in a test tube seven-eights of an inch in diameter, and melted by the immersion of the tube in hot water. A thermometer with a pear-shaped bulb is then to be introduced, so that the bulb shall be in the middle of the fat, about an inch below the surface; after which the whole is allowed to cool spontaneously. If the quantity of water in the butter be large, it will collect in the tube below the fat. Casein will also collect in the lower part of the tube. The temperature is to be carefully noted, when solidification commences, and when it is complete.

If the butter is pure the thermometer is obcured between 74 deg., and 68 deg., and is solid at 61 deg. An addition of beef dripping causes the thermometer to obscure at 79 deg., and to become solid at 72 deg. Mutton obscures the thermometer at about 85 deg., and it is solid at 84 deg. Lard obscures the thermometer at 84 deg., and is solid at from 79 deg., to 70 deg., but often remains as soft as butter at a much lower temperature. Mixtures solidify at intermediate temperatures.

If pure butter be examined by the microscope, with a one-fourth or one-fifth inch object-glass, nothing will be seen excepting the characteristic globules, the granular masses of curd, and the the cubical crystals of salt in the butter. The hard fats are present in the globules, in a state of solution, and not recognizable in a separate form. The presence, however, of single fusiform crystals, or star-like aggregations of needle-shaped crystals, indicates that melted fats are present. Starch, flour, Irish moss, &c., will be appreciable by the microscope, as distinct from butter or fats.

How Storms are Caused.

Prof. Henry in a scientific convention suggested that if the storm comes to the seaboard the air is constantly drawn in from sea, bringing an immense amount of vapor. This may continue several days, constituting at Boston, for instance, a long and violent north-east storm, when 50 or 75 miles back in the country the air is clear. The storm appears to be produced by the heating of the lower strata and their expansion; then the equilibrium being disturbed there is a rushing up of the moist air into a higher region, where it is condensed and the caloric given ont, whereby the effect is increased. The whole storm is wasted eastward till it comes to the seaboard, where it receives a continual supply. In the interior the supply at a given point is soon exhausted, and this may be a cause for the storm moving eastward. During a storm at the seaboard there is a motion outward; the wind is blowing inward from the ocean below, but outward toward it above.

Josh Billings divides the human race into three classes: Those who think it is so, those who think it isn't so, and those who don't care whether it is so or not.

No Letters.

I say at morn "I shall have one to-day;"
I say at night, "I shall have one to-morrow;"
But day and night go creeping slow away,
And leave me with my sorrow.

And is he sick? or is he dead, or changed?
Or, haply, has he learned to love another?
If I could know him careless or estranged,
My pride my love might smother.

Last night, indeed, I dreamed a letter came,
Ah! welcomer than any first May blossom!
And then I heard my mother call my name,
And hid it in my bosom.

And, cheated, woke, and heard the night wind rave,
And hid my wet eyes in my lonely pillow;
And dreamed again, and saw a nameless grave,
Half hidden by a willow!

THE FAT MAN'S DILEMMA.

An English gentleman of true John Bull proportions—weighing some eighteen or twenty stone—had occasion some years ago, anterior to the railroad car, to travel in summer by stage-coach from Oxford to London. The stage carried six inside; and our hero engaged two places (as, in consideration of his size, he usually did) for himself. The other four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths, being lighter than our modern Lambert, reached the stage before he did, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side vacant. The round, good-natured face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door; and, peeping into the vehicle and observing the local arrangements, its owner said, with a smile: "You see I am of a pretty comfortable size, gentlemen; so I have taken two seats. It will greatly oblige me if one of you will kindly move into the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter."

"My good sir," said a pert young law-student, "possession is nine-tenths of the law. You engaged two seats. There they are, one on each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our titles to the seats we occupy are indisputable."

"I do not dispute your titles," said the other, "but I trust to your politeness, seeing how the case stands, to enable me to pursue my journey."

"O, hang politeness!" said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, "I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother; it's ungraceful as well as uncomfortable; and, besides, one has no chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please; I stick to my corner. And he leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily discomposed, was somewhat put out by this unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart-looking youth with a simper on his face—a clerical student who had hitherto sat in a reverie, possibly thinking over his chances of a rich benefice in the future. "Will you accomodate me?" he asked; "this is the last stage that starts for London to-day, and business of urgent importance calls me to town."

"Some temporal affair, no doubt," said the graceless youth, with mock gravity; "some speculation with filthy lucre for its object. Good father, at your age your thoughts should turn heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us to the earth." And his companions roared with laughter at the "good joke."

A glow of indignation just colored the stranger's cheek; but he mastered the feeling in a moment, and said, with much composure to the fourth—"Are you also determined that I shall lose my place; or will you oblige me by taking a central seat?"

"Ay, do, Tom," said his lordship to the person addressed; "he's something in the way of your profession, quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him."

"May I be poisoned if I do!" replied the student of medicine. "In a dissecting-room, he'd make an excellent subject; but in a coach, this warm weather, too! Old gentleman, if you'll put yourself under my care, I'll engage in the course of six weeks, by a judicious course of depletives, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But, really, to take a middle seat in the month of July is contrary to all the rules of hygiene, and a practice to which I have a professional objection."

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time, the patience of coachee, who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, was exhansted. "Harkee, gemmen," said he, "settle the business as you like; but it wants just three-quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first stroke of the University clock my horses must be off. I would not wait three seconds longer for the king, God bless him. 'Twould be as much as my place is worth." And with that he mounted his box, took up the reins, bid the hostler shut the door, and sat with upraised whip, listening for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfry, the horses, as if they recognized the signal, shot off at a gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's dilemma afforded a prolific theme for merriment during the whole stage.

Meanwhile, the subject of their mirth hired a postchaise, followed and over took them at the second change of horses, where the passengers got out ten minutes for lunch. As the postchaise drove up to the inn door, two young chimney-sweeps passed with their bags and brooms and their well-known cry.

"Come hither, my lads," said the corpulent gentleman; "what say you to a ride?"

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shades of the sooty cheeks. "Will you have a ride, my boys, in the stage-coach?"

"Ees, zur," said the elder, scarsely daring to trust the evidence of his ears.

"Well, then, hostler, open the stage-door. In with you! And, d'ye hear? be sure to take the two middle seats; so, one on each side."

The guard's horn sounded, and coachee's voice was heard: "Only one minute and a half more, gen'lemen; come on!"

They came, bowed laughing to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the coach. The young lord was the first to put his foot on the steps. "Why, how now, coachee? What contounded joke is this? Get out, you rascals, or I'll teach you how to play gentlemen such a trick again."

"Sit still, my lads; you're entitled to your places. My lord, the two middle seats, through your action and that of your young friends, are mine; they were regularly taken and duly paid for. I choose that two *proteges* of mine shall occupy them. An English stage-coach is free to every one who behaves quietly, and I am answerable for their good conduct; so mind you behave, boys! Your lordship has a horror of a middle seat; pray take the corner one."

"Overreached us, by Jove!" said the law student. "We give up the cause, and cry your mercy, Mr. Bull."

"Blythe is my name."

"We cry quits, worthy Mr. Blythe."

"You forget that possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good sir, and that the title of these lads to their seats is indisputable. I have installed them as my *locum tenentes*, if that be good law Latin. It would be highly unjust to dislodge the poor youths, and I cannot permit it. You have your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" exclaimed the clerical student.

"You are surely not afraid of a black coat," retorted the other. "Besides, we ought not to suffer our thoughts to dwell on petty earthly concerns, but to turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a second time than to sit by these dirty boys," groaned the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate a single hygienic rule. The corner yo elected is vacant. Pray get in."

At these words, coachee, who had stood grinning behind, actually cheated into forgetfulness of time by the excellence of the joke, came forward. "Gentlemen, you have lost me a minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without ye, if so be ye don't like your company."

The students cast rueful glances at each other, and then crept warily into their corners. As the hostler shut the door he found it impossible to control his features. "Ill give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal," said the disciple of Æsculapius, stretching out of the window; but the hostler nimbly eluded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!" cried the lord.

"My beautiful drab surtout!" exclaimed the lawyer expectant. "The filthy rascals!"

The noise of the carriage-wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of their lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated and dismissed with a gratuity; the seats shaken and brushed; the worthy sons of the university made up, among themselves, the expenses of the post-chaise; the young doctor violated, for once, the rules of hygiene, by taking a middle seat, and all journeyed on together, without further quarrel or grumbling, except from coachee, who declared that "to be kept over time a minute and a quarter at one stage and only three seconds less than three minutes at the next, was enough to try the patience of a saint, that it was!"

Piano Playing by Machinery.

Human ingenuity has perfected a machine that makes it possible for any one with capacity enough to turn a grindstone to perform the most difficult written music for the piano. The machine in not a myth, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*. We saw it only yesterday. It has just been imported from Paris, and was attached to the piano only the day before. It played selections from "Barber of Seville," "Faust," "Taunhauser," and other operas. Indeed, its capacity is unlimited. It can play on sight any piece of music, and its playing cannot be distinguished from that of a living player. It is capable also of playing on the organ, or any instrument having keys similar to those on the piano. Another instrument of the same kind, the only one in the city, has already taken the place of an organist at one of our churches.

The machine is a marvel of complication. It occupies a position in front of the key-board of the piano, and extends from above the key-board to the floor. Directly over the keys of the piano are keys corresponding to the piano keys. These are the fingers of the machine. They are as many as the keys, and thus the machine has an advantage over the human player. How these fingers are made to work is the problem, which we can only faintly indicate in this description.

The top of the machine is about one foot in width. It has in the centre two rollers, which are moved by a crank. These carry the music through, and as it passes the piano plays it. The music is on paper, but it is not written. The notes are made by cutting square holes through the paper. As these holes pass a certain point they allow a hammer to pass through, and the stroke of that hammer is communicated to its own key in the piano. Each key has its hammer. It only requires that these holes be cut at proper intervals to strike any number of keys in any given series.

The machine has a pedal arrangement which connects with the piano and enables the player to have the effects produced by an ordinary player. It also has an arrangement to change the force of the touch.

It is a French instrument, and has been known but a short time. The manufacturer has orders beyond his capacity to fill. The two machines in this city will doubtless attract much attention.

Sensation Reports.

The daily papers are just beginning to find out what lousiness men knew about the public, namely, its influence on manufacturing enterprise, and now that the worst part of it is over, they are filling their columns with details of the stoppage of manufacturing, etc. These who are at all acquainted with the boot and shoe manufacture know that we have now arrived at the usual season for stopping between the fall and sprnig trade, and if the panic has cut us off from three or four weeks' trade, the full influence of that was discounted three or four weeks ago, and only ill effects can result from an attempt now to revive the general distrust and want of confidence which prevailed toward the latter part of September. We have now, we trust, got beyond the influence of any such efforts, and we are sure that, in the boot and shoe trade, the prospects of a large and profitable business in the near future were never better. Collections are reasonably good, because manufactures have made up goods only on orders and have not over-supplied the market, so that they have no surplus on hand. The country is, also, notoriously short of goods, which they must and will have as soon as money becomes easier throughout the country, as it is now fast becoming in New York city.

Manufacturers and leather dealers are showing their confidence in this prospect by their preparations for the future, and by the firmness with which both the raw goods and manufactured articles are held, and those who base their action on the newspaper reports so far as to presume that we are going to have a dull, hard winter in the shoe and leather business will, we are confident, find themselves mistaken. We have had no failures of any consequence in the trade, and with the money market daily working easier, the distribution of goods must be accelerated in the future to make up for the deficiencies thus far experienced.—*Shoe and Leather Chronicle.*

Strike of Cigar Makers.

The New York Cigar Makers are on a strike. The manufacturers wish to reduce their rates of payment to the standard in vogue before last fall and this alteration is murmured at. A local paper says a good and attentive cigar maker can, if he works well and steadily, manufacture 250 per diem, earning thereby $5 a day or $30 per week under the old rule to which manufacturers wish to return. Under the rates which have been usual during the past year the price paid to the makers has been $2 per thousand in advance of this, which would make a good man's pay $33 per week. The manufacturers say that they are willing to do all in their power to help their employes, but the stringency of trade compels them to lower the rate of wages. On account of the scarcity of money, and the laxity of business, many of the smaller factories have been compelled to discharge many of their hands.

A Mad Duelist.

Bryan Maguire was a stark-staring mad Irish duelist. He was a big, burly sashiered officer, with a bull neck and an elephant's shoulders. His "humor," as Nym would have said, was to stand on a street-crossing, and to jostle into the heaped up mud any one who dared attempt to pass him. His domestic habits were equally New Zealandish. He seldom rang the bell for the servant, but fired at it till it sounded. His wife had such confidence in his skill that she was in the habit of holding out a lighted candle for Maguire to snuff with a pistol-bullet at so many paces. This infamous bully used to sit for days at his open window. If any one passed whose manners irritated him, he would fling some rubbish at him. When the passes-by looked up, Bryan would spit in his face, and offer him a loaded pistol and an invitation to an instant duel.

A blind woman who was a witness in a Detroit police court was able to give the denominations of two currency notes by simply feeling them.

In the Scums.

Eugene Sue, the French novelist, used to visit in portions of Paris. In ragged and dirty apparel, he wended his way city-ward, to localities where even a cleanly mechanic would have attracted unpleasant attention. Into these horrid resorts, the Ratcliffe Highway and Seven Dials of Paris, differing only from their London parallels in that the degraded types of humanity in Paris have a larger share of the demoniac element in their composition, the *ci-devant* dandy found his way, trusting to his plausibility and good nature to keep him out of harm, and to his pre-eminent muscular force to extricate him should he become entangled in a row, or, as the denizens of Ratcliffe Highway would term it, a "tabernacle fight." Here, in some low tavern, he would shake hands, and be hail-fellow-well-met with the scum of humanity, the assassin, the forger, the thief, the chiffennier, the pseudo-maimed, and the mendicant. Here he would assist at wretched festivities, when bad liquids would mock the miserable beings who partook of them with some maddening imitation of joviality. Here Sue was able at last to see life as it was, without any of the lacquer which had seemed so wearisome in the gilded saloons of fashion.

HIS WAGER.—The Eutaw (Ga.,) *Whig* says that Ben Dunn, a freedman living in North Greene, offers a premium of $10 in gold to any one of his race who will have on the fair grounds at Eutaw, on the second day of the fair in this month, as young a wife with as many children as he will then and there exhibit. The unsuccessful competitor is to pay for the fair ticket and dinner of the successful party. Ben's wife is only twenty-six years of age; was married to him in 1863, and is the mother of twelve children, having four pairs of twins.

LET US CONSIDER.—Since the introduction of *distilled spirits* in the Sixteenth Century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is *pernicious* to health. *Knowing these things* and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alterative and a Regulator; contains no mineral bane or murderous alkaloid or alcoholic poison; does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS fulfills all these conditions, and is now affecting the most extraordinary cures, in cases where every "specific" of the faculty has ignominiously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy.—*Com.*

FILIAL AFFECTION.—There was a peculiarly touching exhibition of filial affection at Newburyport, Mass., lately. The aged father of a worthy citizen of that place was on a visit to the son and had brought a small dog with him. The wise son was of the opinion that the father's wayward affection for that "purp" should be checked, and accordingly he entered a complaint against him for keeping an unlicensed dog. The old man was arrested and fined $20, and not being able to pay it was sent to jail.

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Dr. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have proved very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Allen's Balsam for the Lungs," "Liver Pills and Tar." For the past ten years a letter remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring to it.

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Gentlemen:—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the worst cases of *Pulmonary Consumption*; I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant I am acquainted with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaint, in these we have no hesitancy in saying that it would be very few cases of fata consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating the delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., March 5, 1872

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I remain, Yours truly,

D. P. POOL.

Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Rein time, and take ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other. Directions accompany each bottle.

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Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

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